

& Constance 1091 (G, NY, R, WSC), May, 1898, Piper 2828 & 2829 (G, WSC); Cleman Mt., June, 1892, Henderson 2388 (G, UW); Ellensburg, Kittitas Co., May, 1897, Piper 2711 (G, WSC); Johnson's Canyon, Yakima region, July, 1883, Brandegee 624 (G, UC); Grande Ronde River, Asotin Co., May, 1922, St. John & Brown 4198 (WSC).

This species is very distinctive and is easily separated from other members of the genus. At one point (near Pine City, Washington) in its range, there is apparently some natural crossing with *Arabis sparsiflora*, var. *subvillosa*. Piper collected specimens in the area which exhibit several-branched trichomes, hirsute pedicels and broader basal leaves than are usually found in *A. Cusickii*. These specimens are intermediate between the latter species and *A. sparsiflora*, var. *subvillosa*. Since *A. Cusickii* shows no such variations toward var. *subvillosa* in other parts of its range and since the departures from the normal toward *A. sparsiflora*, var. *subvillosa* take place in an area where both species abound, it is logical to assume that some natural hybridization has occurred. The hybrids, if indeed they are hybrids, are much closer to *A. Cusickii* than to *A. sparsiflora*, var. *subvillosa* and are provisionally placed with the former species.

Plants from the Salmon River Basin of eastern Idaho are not quite typical, in that they have but one or two stems and lack the strongly developed caudex usually found in the species. Also, the pubescence is less conspicuous, but these plants are not otherwise distinctive and seemingly do not represent a separate variety.

(To be continued)

A HYBRID *CORNUS* FROM CAPE BRETON.—

× *CORNUS acadensis*, hybr. nov. (*C. alternifolia* × *C. stolonifera*) frutex adscendens, ramibus brunneo-purpureis valde divergentibus, medulla grisea; foliis oppositis pseudoverticillatis ovatis vel ellipticis breviter acuminatis, petiolis gracilibus 1–1.5 cm. longis; cymis 2.5–4 cm. diametro; fructibus lividis vel caeruleis.—NOVA SCOTIA: thicket along cold brook at head of Baddeck Bay, Baddeck, Victoria County, August 30, 1920, Fernald & Long, no. 22,092 (distrib. as *A. Amomum*), TYPE in Herb. Gray.

× *Cornus acadiensis* has the leaves crowded in subverticillate platforms as in *C. alternifolia* but opposite and with outline nearer that of *C. stolonifera*. Its horizontal branching suggests the former; the compact cyme and fleshy drupes suggest *C. stolonifera* but their color is that of *C. alternifolia*. So far as we yet know *C. Amomum* does not occur east of southwestern Maine;¹ and the eastern limit of *C. obliqua*, often confused with it, is in southeastern Maine or adjacent New Brunswick.

In Cape Breton both *Cornus alternifolia* and *C. stolonifera*, the probable parents of × *C. acadiensis*, are common.—M. L. FERNALD.

¹ The citation in Gray's *Man.*, ed. 7, of *C. Amomum* from Newfoundland was based on an old misidentification.

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